

The Brandon Mail.

VOL. 4.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1887.

The Weekly Mail

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C. CLIFFE,
Editor and Publisher.

LEGAL.

HENDERSON & HENDERSON,
Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc.,
Rensselaer Avenue, Brandon.
Money to loan on improved farm property.
F. G. A. Henderson, H. E. Henderson.

RUSSELL & COOPER,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.
Office: Freehold, Loan and Savings Company.
Rensselaer Ave., between 7th & 8th Sts., Brandon.
J. Russell, D. M. Cooper.

W. WHITE,
[late of Scott & White, Regina.]
Barrister, Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.,
WISDOMIN and WHITEWOOD, ASSA.
N.B.—Money to loan at lowest rates in accordance with law. Terms easy.

MEDICAL.

DR. SPENCER,
[M.D., C.M., Univ. McGill, Montreal.]
Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Quebec and Montreal.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,
NINTH ST., NEXT THE SCHOOL HOUSE,
BRANDON.

DR. L. M. MORE,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR.
Graduated Trinity University, Toronto, M.C.P. and Ontario and Manitoba.
Residence: Brandon, corner of Ross and 10th Sts., and Ross and 11th Sts., Brandon.

DENTAL.

F. E. DOERING,
DENTIST.
Has for Painless Extraction of Teeth.
Office: Corner of Ross and 10th Sts., Brandon. Entrance on Ross.

DICKSON and BASTEDO,
DENTISTS.
FLEMING'S DRUG STORE.
CORNER OF ROSS AND AVENUE.

ANESTHETICS ADMINISTERED FOR PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH
DR. DICKSON, D.D.S., JAMES BASTEDO, L.D.S.

BUSINESS CARDS.

R. P. MULLIGAN,
WHOLESALE WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
Rensselaer Street, Brandon, Man.

The Book of Wonders,
300 PAGES.
RICH, RARE and RACY.
Containing over 1,000,000 sold in the United States.
It is a book that will give you a copy of the work. It is a book that will give you a copy of the work. It is a book that will give you a copy of the work.

W. J. COLLINS, Welland, Ont.
ORANGE HALL.
SPECIAL ENTERTAINMENT INVITED
FRANCIS CLEGG, W.M.
James Hays, Rec. Sec.
Edwin P. Roy.

ELTON L.O.L. No. 1501.
Meets every Monday, on or before Fall
Term at 8 o'clock in Winter and
Spring in Summer, at the

THE COUNTY L.O.L. will meet in Brandon, June 14th at 1:30 p.m. The Royal Society Chapter will be opened at 7:30, evening of same day.
J. YOUNG, C. M.

WANTED.

WANTED

Ho! for Vancouver!
RELIABLE Persons can make big money by handling our Real Estate.

Send references and 50 cents for full information to
TERMINAL CITY LAND OFFICE,
Vancouver, B.C.

WE want (100) One Hundred Good Men at once, to sell for the FORT HILL N.B. SERIES (largest in Canada, over 465 acres) steady employment and no loss time; liberal commission or salary; best advantages; splendid outfit furnished FREE; any pushing man can succeed.—Apply for terms to
STONE & WELLINGTON,
Toronto, Ont.

Brandon Employment Bureau

If you want help,
If you want employment,
If you want to buy or sell a farm,
Apply to
A. C. WELLS & CO.

TO LET.

A FEW FURNISHED ROOMS in a Private House, with or without Board, in the healthiest part of the City. Ten minutes walk from Post Office.
Apply to A. B. Mail Office.

MRS. E. CHUBB'S ICE CREAM

For a real Good Dish of Ice Cream or a Lemonade or any Temperance Drinks,
CHOICEST CONFECTIONERY.
All the Choicest kinds of Fruits.

Cigars, the Havana Pearl Specials, the best Cigars in Canada, and other leading brands.

TOBACCO, THE VERY BEST.
LUNCHES AND MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

OCCIDENTAL RESTAURANT.

10th Street, South of Ross, Brandon.

G. & D. CASSELS, FOR ICE CREAM, SODA WATER,

AND
LEMONADE.
Cold as Ice, and just as nice.

FANCY BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY

FRUIT of all kinds in Season. We have already made arrangements with Eastern and Western Markets for these Lines direct.

He will make a Specialty in
Vegetables & House Plants

ORANGE FLAGS, BANNERS, &c.

Furnished in first-class style, of the Best Material and Lowest Prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

JAMES LANG, — Brandon.

Communications sent to the Mail Office will receive prompt attention. Feb 16, 1887

British Columbia Horses



I will be at Kelly's Barn, Brandon, regularly during the Summer, and will always have a nice lot of Mares on hand.

To those desirous of getting into Horse Raising on a cheap scale, I can offer inducements that will astonish you.

In a word, I can sell you a whole Band of Mares for the price of an ordinary Canadian team.

THOS. HARKNESS,
Permanent Address—Campbell & Harkness,
Calgary, N.W.T., or Brandon, Man.

L.O.L. No. 1531

Meets in their Hall, Plain Creek every Tuesday night at 8 o'clock before full moon.

L.O.L.

THE County L.O.L. will meet in Brandon, June 14th at 1:30 p.m. The Royal Society Chapter will be opened at 7:30, evening of same day.

TOWN TOPICS

The Killarney Manitoban has ceased publication, and so has the Calgary Call. People will commence to learn that it takes nerve and capital to publish a paper in this country.

Mr. J. H. Hartney was in the city Monday. There is a large assembly of Methodist clergymen and other officers of the church in the city arranging for the Northwest conference to open to-day. We will endeavor to get a full report of the proceedings.

Wheat has fallen 20 cents in Chicago, and ruined many of the speculators in this city. Served them right.

Mr. Daly has succeeded in getting \$4,000 placed in the supplementary estimates for a post office in Brandon. It is more than Sutherland's Grit predecessor got for this whole constituency in the five years he was in office. The sum is not a large one, but it is doubtless intended simply to purchase ground and make preliminary arrangements for a large government building to be erected in the near future.

In the wind-storm Tuesday night a window in the MAIL bookstore became demoralized and the goods scattered around very playfully.

It is generally conceded, Tuesday night's wind was the heaviest that ever struck the city. It unroofed Kelly's stable and committed many other minor depredations. Mr. W. H. Garstide woke up while his house was rocking like a cradle. He got up, climbed on the top of the structure and sat on it to hold it down.

Mr. Hanbury bought the fixtures and furniture of the Grand Central hotel at the sale the other day, and is going to run it himself. Landlord Hanbury will soon be the "laid o' Wall st."

Mr. Wm. Wilson has the sympathy of his many friends in this vicinity, in the loss of his brother-in-law on Tuesday. The deceased took inflammation of the lungs while working in the Rockies and it turned to fever. He reached here on Saturday and died Tuesday morning. This is the second brother Mrs. Wilson lost within two years.

There is a Mr. Smith living on 13, 26, 6, and his discovery the skeleton of a man who must have died there some two or three years ago. By the bones a revolver, two pipes, a small compass, two pipes and 65 cents in silver were found. Had the deceased bills with him at the time they would most probably have gone to dust ere this. There is no trace of the identity of the unfortunate man. He could not have been murdered or all his money would have been taken, so the only conclusion is he must have suicided or perished in a storm.

The Rev. Mr. Silcox, of Winnipeg, has been delivering "disallowance" sermons. It appears to us that if some of those revered roosters would only look more after the souls of their hearers than they do their own personal popularity, it would be better for the public and themselves.

Mr. J. A. Mitchell, wheat merchant, left Brandon for the east on Friday, and we should not be surprised if on his return there will be a Mrs. grainbuyer with him.

It would appear the star of our lacrosse boys is setting. On Saturday they had a friendly contest with their Plum Creek neighbors and were victorious in three straight. The first game was keenly contested, and for a long time it was hard to predict who would be the victors; the other two were more easily won. It is but justice to the home team to say some of their best players were away, but we fancy their opponents could tell the same story. There are some good men in the Plum Creek team—Smith and Hopkins, for instance, and we fancy a picked team from both clubs could down the best in Winnipeg.

Mr. Totten who has been in the Imperial Bank here for some time, left Friday for Ontario, where he receives a more lucrative position in the same institution. The night before leaving a number of his friends entertained him at a supper where "a feast of song and a flow of soul" were freely indulged. Mr. T. was a leading limb in Lacrosse, Curling, and other amusements, and his departure will be quite a loss to the entire sporting fraternity.

Mr. W. J. Tupper, barrister of Winnipeg, was in the city last week attending the Daily sale on behalf of the C.P.R. He was the guest of Mr. Martin McDonald while here.

Mr. Jukes received a telegram from Mr. Sanders, of Deloraine, on Saturday morning saying the residence of James Edwards a farmer on sec. 20-26, near Menota was burned the night before, and in it three children aged respectively 7, 12 and 14. Mr. Edwards and wife saved their lives by jumping from an upstairs window and taking a child each with them. One of the family, Miss Edwards is now with Mr. Jukes, and we understand there is another daughter, a dressmaker, in the city.

The junior clerks and school boys crossed sticks again on Friday evening, for a decision of the last match. As the school boys had only one game to get to decide the match, and as the clerks were determined they would not get it, it made the game an interesting one for the spectators and both teams, and also resulted in a draw. Some fun is expected before this match is over yet.

Read our advertising columns carefully and when you come to the advertisement of McColl Bros. & Co. read it twice, and then send for a barrel of their Lardine if you use machine oil.

The noble red man of this section amused the city gamblers in a poor-woman on Monday last, but we learn they were not at all pleased with their collection.

\$30,000 is to be given in prizes at the Dominion fall show to be held in Toronto on the 5th of Sept.

Messrs. George V. Fraser and R. J. Novon returned to the city the other day. Mr. Fraser visited Toronto, Kingston and many eastern points, in some he found business pretty good, but in others no better than here. Mr. Novon who went to participate in the boom at the "Soo" found it "bust" when he got there.

Mr. Arsenault, late homestead inspector at Moosomin, is now in the city, and it is said the government contemplates having him and Mr. R. S. Parks change places shortly. We fancy this is a mistake. When a man is a length of time in a place as is the case with Mr. Parks, he knows the country well and can then find homesteads when in search of them, and ascertain all particulars about them much more readily than any stranger can possibly do. Mr. Arsenault has given good satisfaction at Moosomin, and so also has Mr. Parks here. There is, then, in our opinion nothing to be gained, but time to be lost in changing.

OAK LAKE.

OAK LAKE, June 3.—A meeting of the Directors of the Western Agricultural Society of Manitoba, was held at Oak Lake on the 1st inst., and waited in a body upon the municipal council of Sifton, who were also in session, and solicited a grant of \$50, which was promised on condition that the adjoining municipality of Woodworth did the same. This in all probability will be done. Mr. Helliwell, the president of the society, said that he had received a communication from the Minister of Agriculture, stating that the government could give a grant of \$200, or more, if the subscription list was increased, or in other words they would give a sum equal to the amount paid in by the members of the society, dollar for dollar. The society has secured a grant from the Northwest Land Co. of five acres, near the village, for the purpose of holding their exhibitions. The fall exhibitions will take place about the 5th of October, when some \$700 will be given in prizes.

DOUGLAS.

The outlook for farmers is exceedingly good. A number are counting on the bushels away up in the thirties.

A number are watching Mr. Daly's course in the House very minutely. Your correspondent believes there is a bright future before Mr. D. We believe that in the near future he will become one of the most able debaters in the House.

One thing certain, he has not gone to the capital to decay out far poverty. One Presbyterian Church is already under course of erection. Is not our example worthy of imitation? We will soon have two good churches, and not one hotel, nor is one needed; but a good boarding house in the near future will be a necessity.

Brandon has been comparatively free of fires of late, the place had a serious conflagration on Tuesday night. About 2 o'clock the alarm was sounded and flames were seen issuing from the elevator owned by Mr. D. P. McLaurin. How the fire originated is a mystery, but many think it was caused by lightning. Mr. A. Kelly, of the mill, was one of the first on the ground, and he says the flames originated in the northwest corner of the building while the engine is located in the extreme east. Before the fire had made much headway a noise like an explosion was heard in the building and the windows were sent in every direction into the streets. This, no doubt, resulted from the damp, or some similar agency. The firemen were late getting on the ground, and when they arrived all they could do was to save the adjacent elevators and other buildings across the street, which they did very satisfactorily. There were about 5,500 bushels of wheat in the elevator, 2,700 of which was owned by Alexander, Kelly & Co., and the remainder by Mr. McLaurin himself. The building was a very large one—in fact one of the best along the line and must have cost Mr. McLaurin all told about \$12,000. It was insured for about \$30,000, which covered the interest of R. F. Edgar and the Merchants' bank, leaving Mr. McLaurin a loser for the remainder of the value. The wheat was insured at about 50 cents a bushel. Messrs. Alexander, Kelly & Co. removed about 700 bushels of their wheat Tuesday, and would have got the remainder out next day were it saved so long. Much sympathy is felt for Mr. McLaurin who has of late been very unfortunate in many of his undertakings.

THE LAND LAWS.

Amendments to the Homesteading and Pre-emption Regulations.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 12.—All day yesterday the House was occupied on Northwest matters the discussion arising on the Government amendments to the Dominion lands act and taking the widest range. The first amendment requires that a person applying for a homestead shall at the time he obtains entry declare under which of the conditions designated by clause 38 of the Dominion lands act he elects to hold the lands. By clause 3, if the settler doesn't exercise his pre-emption right and make payment therefor within six months after he becomes entitled to claim his patent under his homestead entry, his right shall be forfeited and the land included in such pre-emption entry shall be open for homesteading on condition that a person obtaining a homestead entry for a cancelled pre-emption, shall erect thereon a substantial house and commence actual residence thereon within six months, and continue such residence at least six months in each of the succeeding three years. Before application for patent for such land shall be accepted the locattee will

require to show that he has made permanent improvements on the said land to the aggregate value of \$2.50 per acre. Clause 4 provides for the repeal of clause 39 of the old act, and provides four different modes in which the locattee may be had of a homestead by non-compliance of the conditions of land act. Clause 5 repeals second homesteading, except in case of persons who on the 2nd of June, 1886, were entitled to patent for first homestead. Clause 6 relates to verification of statements respecting lands on oath, and will prevent perjury to be assigned on any declaration or affidavit in relation to Dominion lands.

Watson and Daly pressed for a reduction of the price of pre-emption to one dollar per acre and moved to that effect but the motion was lost. Watson also asked to have abandoned pre-emption allowed for second homesteads to persons abandoning the same, but the government refused, contending that this virtually meant homesteading 320 acres. Daly suggested, as the government did not entertain that idea, that preference be given to sons or relatives of those abandoning pre-emption. This met a like refusal. While suggesting that persons abandoning pre-emption would be able to acquire their relatives with the fact and thus secure the end desired.

At Mr. Daly's suggestion clause 3 was made to read "habitable instead of 'substantial' houses, as settlers frequently erected shed and frame shanties. The value of improvement required by clause 2 on homesteaded pre-emption was reduced to \$1.50 per acre. White at the same time stating on suggestion of Daly that plowing would be allowed as permanent improvements.

At the suggestion of Scarth a clause was added to the bill materially altering the position of those who advanced money to settlers coming from the old world so as to give a lien on any amount advanced to settlers, although the whole amount, loaned be not advanced.

Perley took the position that every settler should have 320 acres of land, and expressed that as the feeling of his constituents.

Charlton, Patterson, Mills and other Grits contended that the American land laws were more liberal than the Canadian, and indulged in their usual tirades against the government for the unsuccess which attended the efforts to populate the country. White in a masterly speech showed that our land laws were far more liberal than those across the line, and held that whatever the cause might be it was not the land laws that kept the people out of the country or drove them out.

Ross gave an explicit comparison of the land laws in Manitoba and Dakota, showing the former to be vastly more liberal and utterly confuting Charlton's statements.

Mills stated that there were more Canadians in Dakota than in Manitoba, and the Northwest combined, but on interrogation by Ross admitted that he was entirely ignorant of the number of Canadians in either country. Ross then showed that Mills was entirely astray.

Macdowell then made a patriotic speech in defence of the position of the Northwest, members who had been charged with being slaves of the government.

Colonel Tisdale made an elaborate defence of the Canadian land laws from personal knowledge of the laws on both sides of the line.

During the course of the debate the Grits charged the Conservative members from the west were decrying their own country, but this was indignantly denied and the words attributed to them were repudiated.

PROVINCIAL.

One hundred and forty-nine immigrants unloaded themselves at the Winnipeg depot yesterday. They were Scandinavians, Danes, Bohemians, Russians and a few English among the party. The majority went west to choose homesteads.

The municipality of Blanchard had to whack up \$200 at the last meeting of the council, representing 10,000 gopher tails.

At Violante gopher tails are equivalent to cash. A storekeeper there last month took in 10,000 tails, equal to \$200 in exchange for goods.

Mr. Wm. Scott of Lethbridge, made the largest sale of wheat on Tuesday that has been made since the market opened. He brought in no less than seven loads all in a string which aggregated 350 bushels. The price he received was 65 cents per bushel making the gross amount of \$227.50. M. Thompson, agent for N. Bawlf, was the purchaser. It takes Bill to do things up on a large scale.—Rapid City Spectator.

Two young men who have resided for several years near Moosomin, arrived in Minnesota on Wednesday afternoon. Becoming discontented, they had travelled over a good part of southern Manitoba, and then Dakota, but had not seen anything to make them give up their old homesteads. The taxes in the latter country particularly frightened them. They are now on their way to look at the Lake Dauphin district, having heard glowing accounts of that region.

THE STAR OF BETHLEHEM.

A Report of Its Re-appearance—Its Significance.

Boston, Mass., June 2.—The reported discovery of the "star of Bethlehem" by Prof. Klein, of Hartford, Ct., interests astronomers throughout the world, as this is its re-appearance in the heavens after an absence of 355 years. The "star of Bethlehem" appears in the constellation of Cassiopeia, which lies in the north of the zenith. There are five bright stars in this constellation, forming, with one or two fainter ones, the figure of an inverted char. Dire events upon the re-appearance of the "star of Bethlehem," astronomers have predicted, will occur.

THE THIRD WATCH

THE TIME WHEN CRIMINALS DO THEIR WORST.

Rev. Dr. Talmage Exhorts His Hearers to Give Money to the Poor Rather than Tract-Gamblers the Most Heartless of All Evil Doers.

BROOKLYN, May 13.—At the tabernacle this morning there were the same great throngs of people as usual, overflowing the main audience room into the corridors, and from the corridors into the street. This, the largest church in America, is more and more inadequate to hold the people, as the years go by. The pastor, the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D.D., took for his text this morning: "Watchman, what of the night?" Isaiah xlii. 2. He said:

When night came down on Babylon, Nineveh, and Jerusalem, they needed careful watching, otherwise the incendiary's torch might have been thrust into the very heart of the metropolitan splendor; or enemies, marching from the hills, might have forced the gates. All night long, on top of the wall and in front of the gates, might be heard the measured step of the watchman on his solitary beat; silence hung in air, save as some passer by raised the question: "Watchman, what of the night?"

It is to me a deeply suggestive and solemn thing to see a man standing guard by night. It thrilled through me, as at the gate of an arsenal in Charleston, the question once smote me: "Who comes there?" followed by the sharp command: "Advance and give the countersign." Every moral teacher stands on picket, or patrols the wall as watchman. His work is to sound the alarm; and whether at the first watch, in the second watch, in the third watch, or in the fourth watch, to be vigilant until the daybreak flings its "morning glories" of blooming cloud across the arching trellis of the sky.

The ancients divided their night into four parts—the first watch, from 6 to 9; the second, from 9 to 12; the third, from 12 to 3; the fourth, from 3 to 6.

I speak now of the city in the third watch, or from 12 to 3 o'clock.

I never weary of looking upon the life and brilliancy of the city in the first watch. That is the hour when the stores are closing. The laboring men, having quitted the scaffolding and the shop, are on their way home. It requires me to give them my seat in the city car. They have stood and hammered away all day. Their feet are weary. They are exhausted by the tug of work. They are most cheerful. With appetites sharpened on the swift turner's wheel and the carpenter's whetstone, they seek the evening meal. The clerks, too, have broken away from the counter, and with brain weary of the long line of figures, and the whims of those who go a shopping, seek the face of mother, or wife and child. The merchants are untrussing themselves from their anxieties on their way up the street. The boys that look up are leaving away at the shutters, shoving the heavy bolts and taking a last look at the fire to see that all is safe. The streets are thronged with young men setting out from the great centers of bargain making.

Let idlers clear the street, and give right of way to the besotted artists and merchants. They have earned their meal, and are now on their way home to get it.

The lights in full jet hang over 10,000 evening repasts—the parents at either end of the table, the children between. Thank God, "who setteth the solitary in families."

A few hours later and all the places of amusement, good and bad, are in full tide. Lovers of art, catalogue in hand, stroll through the galleries and discuss the pictures. The ballroom is resplendent with the rich apparel of those who, on either side of the white, glistening boards, await the signal from the orchestra. The footlights of the theatre flash up, the bell rings, and the curtain rises, and out from the gorgeous scenery glide the actors, greeted with the vociferation of the expectant multitudes. Concert halls are lifted into enchantment with the sea of one songstress, or swept out on a wave of tumultuous feeling by the blast of brass instruments. Drawing rooms are filled with all gracefulness of apparel, with all sweetness of sound, with all splendor of manner; mirrors are catching up and multiplying the scene until it seems as if in infinite corridors there were garlanded groups advancing and retreating.

The outdoor air rings with laughter and with the moving to of thousands on the great promenades. The dashing span, adrip with the foam of the long country ride, rushes past as you halt at the curb stone. Mirth, revelry, beauty, fashion, magnificence mingle in the great metropolitan picture, until the thinking man goes home to think more seriously and the praying man to pray more earnestly.

A beautiful and overwhelming thing is the city in the first and second watches of the night.

But the clock strikes 12, and the third watch has begun.

The thunder of the city has rolled out of the air. The slightest sounds cut the night with such distinctness as to attract your attention. The tinkling of the bell of the street car in the distance and the baying of the dog; the stamp of the horse in the next street; the slamming of a saloon door; the knock of the drunkard; the shrieks of the steam whistle, five miles away—Oh, how suggestive, my friends, the third watch of the night!

There are honest men passing up and down the street. Here is a city missionary who has been carrying a scuffle of coal to that poor family in that dark place. Here is an undertaker going up the steps of a building from which there comes a bitter cry, which indicates that the destroying angel has smitten the first born. Here is a minister of religion who has been giving the sacrament to a dying Christian. Here is a physician passing along in great haste, the messenger a few steps ahead hurrying on to the household.

Nearly all the lights have gone out in the dwellings, for it is the third watch of the night. That light in the window is the light of the watcher, for the medicines must be administered, and the fever must be watched, and the restless tossing off of the coverlid must be resisted, and the ice must be kept on the hot temples, and the perpetual prayer must go up from hearts soon to be broken.

Oh, the third watch of the night! What a stupendous thought—a whole city at rest!

Weary men preparing for to-morrow's toil; hot brain being cooled off; rigid muscles relaxed; excited nerves soothed; the white hair of the octogenarian in this drifts across

thrown out on the pillow, and with every breath taking in a new store of fun and frolic. Third watch of the night! God's slumberless eye will look. Let one great wave of refreshing slumber roll over the heart of the great town, submerging care, and anxiety, and worry, and pain.

Let the city sleep. But, my friends, be not deceived. There will be thousands to-night who will not sleep at all. Go up that dark alley and be cautious where you tread lest you fall over the prostrate form of a drunkard lying on his own doorstep. Look about you, lest you feel the garrotter's hug. Look through the broken window pane and see what you can see. You say: "Nothing." Then listen. What is it? "God help us!" No footlights, but tragedy ghastlier and mightier than Ristori or Edwin Booth ever enacted. No light, no fire, no bread, no hope. Shivering in the cold, they have had no food for twenty-four hours. You say: "Why don't they beg?" They do, but they get nothing. You say: "Why don't they deliver themselves over to the almshouse?" Ah, you would not ask that if you ever heard the bitter cry of a man or a child when told that he must go to the almshouse.

"Oh," you say, "they are vicious poor, and therefore, they do not deserve our sympathy." Are they vicious? So much more need they your pity. The Christian poor, God helps them. Through their night there twinkles the round, merry star of hope, and through the broken window pane they see the crystals of heaven; but the vicious poor, they are more to be pitied. Their last light has gone out. You excuse yourself from helping them by saying they are so bad, they brought this trouble on themselves. I reply, where I give ten prayers for the innocent who are suffering I will give twenty prayers for the guilty who are suffering.

The fisherman, when he sees a vessel dashing into the breakers, comes out from his hut and wraps the warmest flannels around those who are most chilled and most bruised and most lattered in the wreck; and I want you to know that these vicious poor have had two shipwrecks—shipwreck of the body, shipwreck of the soul—shipwreck for time, shipwreck for eternity. Pity, by all means, the innocent who are suffering, but pity more the guilty.

Pass on through the alley. Open the door. "O," you say, "it is locked." No, it is not locked. It has never been locked. No burglar would be tempted to go in there to steal anything. The door is never locked. Only a broken chair stands against the door. Shove it back. Go in. Strike a match. Now look. Beastliness and rage. See those glaring eyeballs. Be careful now what you say. Do not utter any insult; do not utter any suspicion, if you value your life. What is that red mark on the wall? It is the mark of a murderer's hand!

Look at those eyes rising up out of the darkness and out from the straw in the corner, coming toward you, and as they come near you your light goes out. Strike another match. Ah! this is a babe, not like those beautiful children presented in baptism. This little one never smiled; it never will smile. A flower flung on an awfully barren beach. Oh! heavenly Shepherd, fold that little one in Thy arms. Wrap around you your shawl or your coat tighter, for the cold wind sweeps through.

Strike another match. Ah! it is possible that that young woman's scared and bruised face ever was looked into by maternal tenderness. Utter no scorn. Utter no harsh word. No ray of hope ever will dawn on that brow. But the light has gone out. Do not strike another light. It would be a mockery to kindle another light in such a place as that. Pass out and pass down the street. Our cities of Brooklyn and New York and all our great cities are full of such homes, and the worst time the third watch of the night.

Do you know it is in this third watch of the night that criminals do their worst work? It is the criminal's watch.

At 8:30 o'clock you will find them in the drinking saloon, but toward 12 they go to their garrets, they get out their tools, then they start on the street. Watching on either side for the police, they go to their work of darkness. This is a burglar, and the false key will soon touch the store lock. This is an incendiary, and before morning there will be a light on the sky and a cry of "Fire! fire!" This is an assassin, and to-morrow morning there will be a dead body in one of the vacant lots. During the daytime these villains in our cities lounge about, some asleep and some awake, but when the third watch of the night arrives, their eye keen, their brain cool, their arm strong, their foot fleet to fly or pursue, they are ready.

Many of these poor creatures were brought up in that way. They were born in a thieves' garret. Their childish toy was a burglar's dark lantern. The first thing they remember was their mother bandaging the brow of their father, struck by the police club. They began by robbing boys' pockets, and now they have come to dig the underground passage to the cellar of the bank and are preparing to blast the gold vault.

Just so long as there are neglected children of the street just so long we will have these desperados. Some one, wishing to make a good Christian point and to quote a passage of Scripture, expecting to get a Scriptural passage in answer, said to one of these poor lads, cast out and wretched: "When your father and your mother forsake you, who then will take you up?" And the boy said: "The perlice! the perlice!"

In the third watch of the night gambling does its worst work. What though the hours be slipping away, and though the wife be waiting in the cheerless home? Stir up the fire. Bring on more drinks. Put up more stakes. That commercial house that only a little while ago put out a sign of copartnership, will this winter be wrecked on a gambler's table. There will be many a money till that will spring a leak. A member of congress gambled with a member elect and won \$130,000. The old way of getting a living is so slow. The old way of getting a fortune is so stupid. Come, let us toss up and see who shall have it. And so the work goes on, from the wheezing wretches pitching pennies in a rum grocery up to the millionaire gambler in the stock market.

In the third watch of the night, pass down the streets of these cities, and you hear the click of the dice and the sharp, keen stroke of the ball on the billiard table. At these places merchant princes discount, and legislators, tired of making laws, take a respite in breaking them. All classes of people are robbed by this crime—the importer of foreign silks and the dealer in Chatham street pocket handkerchiefs. The clerks of the store take a hand after the shutters are put up, and the officers of the court while away their time while the jury is out.

In Baden-Baden, when that city was the resort of all gambling places on earth, it

was no unusual thing the next morning, in the woods around about the city, to find the suspended bodies of suicides. Whatever be the splendor of surroundings, there is no excuse for this crime. The thunders of eternal destruction roll in the deep rumble of that gambling tenpin alley, and as men come out to join the long procession of sin, all the drums of death beat the dead march of a thousand souls.

In one year, in the city of New York, there were \$7,000,000 sacrificed at the gaming table. Perhaps some of your friends have been smitten of this sin. Perhaps some of you have been smitten by it.

Perhaps there may be a stranger in the house this morning come from some of the hotels. Look out for those agents of iniquity who tarry around about the hotels and ask you: "Would you like to see the city?" "Yes." "Have you ever been in that splendid building up town?" "No." Then the villain will undertake to show you what he calls the "lions" and the "elephants," and after a young man through morbid curiosity or through business of soul, has seen the "lions" and the "elephants," he will be on enchanted ground. Look out for these men who move around the hotels with sleek hats—always sleek hats—and patronizing air, and unaccountable interest about your welfare and entertainment. You are a fool if you cannot see through it. They want your money.

In Chestnut street, Philadelphia, while I was living in that city, an incident occurred which was familiar to us there. In Chestnut street a young man went into a gambling saloon, lost all his property, then blew his brains out, and before the blood was washed from the floor by the maid the comrades were shuffling cards again. You see there is more mercy in the highwayman for the belated traveler on whose body he heaps the stones, there is more mercy in the frost for the flower that it kills, there is more mercy in the hurricane that shivers the steamer on the Long Island coast, than there is mercy in the heart of a gambler for his victim.

In the third watch of the night, also, drunkenness does its worst. The cringing will be respectable at 8 o'clock in the evening, a little flushed at 9, talkative and garrulous at 10, at 11 blasphemous, at 12 the hat falls off, at 1 the man falls to the floor asking for more drink. Striven through the drinking saloons of the city, fathers, brothers, husbands, sons as good as you are by nature, perhaps better.

In the high circles of society it is hushed up. A merchant prince, if he gets noisy and uncontrollable, is taken by his fellow revelers, who try to get him to bed, or take him home, where he falls flat in the entry. Do not wake up the children. They have had disgrace enough. Do not let them know it. Hush it up. But sometimes it cannot be hushed up, when the rum touches the brain and the man becomes thoroughly frenzied. Such a one came home, having been absent for some time, and during his absence his wife had died, and she lay in the next room prepared for the obsequies, and he went in and dragged her by the locks, and shook her out of her shroud, and pitched her out of the window.

Oh, when rum touches the brain you cannot hush it up. My friends, you see all around about you the need that something radical be done. You do not see the worst. In the midnight meetings at London a great multitude has been saved. We want a few hundred Christian men and women to come down from the highest circles of society to toil amid these wandering and destitute ones and kindle up a light in the dark alley, even the gladness of heaven.

Do not go wrapped in your fine fur and from your well filled tables with the idea that gossip talk is going to stop the gnawing of an empty stomach or to warm stockingless feet. Take bread, take raiment, take medicine as well as take prayer. There is a great deal of common sense in what the poor woman said to the city missionary when he was telling her how she ought to love God and serve Him. "Oh," she said, "if you were as poor and cold as I am, and as hungry, you could think of nothing else."

A great deal of what is called Christian work goes for nothing, for the simple reason it is not practical: after the battle of Antietam a man got out of an ambulance with a bag of tracts, and he went distributing the tracts, and George Stuart, one of the best Christian men in this country, said to him: "What are you distributing tracts for now? There are 3,000 men bleeding to death. Bind up their wounds and then distribute the tracts."

We want more common sense in Christian work, taking the bread of this life in one hand and the bread of the next life in the other hand. No such inapt work as that done by the Christian man who, during the last war, went into a hospital with tracts, and, coming to the bed of a man whose legs had been amputated, gave him a tract on the sin of dancing. I rejoice before God that never are sympathetic words uttered, never a prayer offered, never a Christian almsiving indulged in but it is blessed.

There is a place in Switzerland, I have been told, where the utterance of one word will bring back a score of echoes; and I have to tell you this morning that a sympathetic word, a kind word, a generous word, a helpful word uttered in the dark places of the town will bring back 10,000 echoes from all the thrones of heaven.

Are there in this assemblage this morning those who know by experience the tragedies in the third watch of the night? I am not here to thrust you back with one hard word. Take the bandage from your bruised soul and put on it the soothing salve of Christ's gospel and of God's compassion. Many have come. I see others coming to God this morning, tired of the sinful life. Cry up the news to heaven. Set all the bells ringing. Spread the banquet under the arches. Let the crowned heads come down and sit at the jubilee. I tell you there is more delight in heaven over one man that gets reformed by the grace of God than over ninety and nine that never got off the track.

I could give you the history, in a minute, of one of the best friends I ever had. Out side of my own family, I never had a better friend. He welcomed me to my home at the west. He was of splendid personal appearance, but he had an ardor of soul and a warmth of affection that made me love him like a brother. I saw men coming out of the saloons and gambling halls, and they surrounded my friend, and they took him at the weak point, his social nature; and I saw him going down, and I had a fair talk with him—for I never yet saw a man you could not talk with on the subject of his habits, if you talked with him in the right way. I said to him: "Why don't you give up your bad habits and become a Christian?" I remember now just how he looked, leaning over his counter, as he replied: "I wish I could. Oh, sir, I should like to be a Christian, but I have gone so far astray I can't get back."

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S. H. BOWER,

Brandon Weekly Mail.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1887.

RATHER PREMATURE.

The Winnipeg Sun is one of those prints that think they are next to omniscient. It appears that Mr. Cliffe of the MAIL has received a letter from Sir George Stephen dealing to an extent with complexities of the railway situation in the province, and at once the Sun sets it down as an effort to bribe the people of western Manitoba into a submission to C.P.R. monopoly. Since the letter has no such drift, we are left to deal simply with the statement of the Sun and its policy since this railway agitation was first begun. The Sun asserts there is not a man with any considerable stake in the country, excepting C.P.R. officials and Dominion Government hangers-on, but favors the discontinuance of disallowance. We are free to admit there are but few who would oppose the abolition of disallowance on a legitimate basis, but we can assure our contemporary there are thousands of the best men in the country who not only do not favor the course pursued by the Winnipeg agitators and the Winnipeg press but are also flatly opposed to it. The Sun itself will not have the hardihood to deny that whatever may be the privileges of the people of old Manitoba, as to railway competition, in the added territory, are subject to the restrictions of clause 15 in the C.P.R. contract, which means C.P.R. monopoly. To relieve us of this, all sensible settlers in the west know a new arrangement must be made with the C. P. R. Company. The people, too, who know this know that Winnipeg's agitation is from the most indefensible of all motives, pure selfishness. A few months ago there was nothing but the Hudson's Bay Railway for the people of that city, and if their object was to better the condition of the people of Manitoba as a whole, they would direct their efforts to the realization of that project alone. We all know that if that road be ever built our extra export of wheat must pass through that channel. Its construction must necessarily mean a reduction in the cost of wheat shipment, with a corresponding advance in price, which would be a benefit to every inhabitant of the country. It is now, however, with Winnipeg the southern railway or nothing, simply, because they could not build the C. P. R. into giving the wholesale dealers of that city the discriminating rates they desired, to drive all outside opposition out of the field. The Sun must pardon us for repeating the people of the west have no sympathy with such a movement, especially when the cost of its success is to come out of their pockets. Let us see for a few moments what Winnipeg's selfishness has done for the rest of the province, and then the Sun will have a better idea of why the west especially ought to be solicitous for its future welfare at further provincial expense.

In the first place the country was put to heavy expense to diverge the C. P. R. from a straight line to Poplar Point, to meet the clamorings of the people of the hub. A great, or less burden was forced on the people to construct the southwestern lines, which take much trade that virtually belongs to Brandon to the capital, and surely our people cannot be blamed for not approving of this. Next the law courts are clogged there, all registrations under the Torrens system must be made there entailing a heavy financial loss to all who want to borrow money or effect transfers. Again by a Bill passed the last session, virtually all the educational institutions are centred there, as by the Act the support of collegiate institutes outside of that city is next to impossible.

Then again, the province has been taxed \$250,000 for the building of 40 miles of a local railway, except the Hudson's Bay road, to serve the interests of the capital. If indeed the entire road should ever be constructed the terminus is to be at Winnipeg, a point many miles east of the other terminus on the bay, thus forcing our export of wheat, grown entirely out of its way east to Winnipeg and again west to the Bay to serve the selfishness of Winnipeg. And we might go on infinitum, but we will close by asking our neighbor a few pertinent questions:

1. Where are the constitutional authorities that say a provincial Legislature has power to authorize railway connection with a foreign country for international traffic?
2. If none can be named, is not the Local Government, in its Red River Railway scheme, sinking the country in another million dollars for the mere sake of pleasing the whims of jobbers and speculators in Winnipeg?
3. In any event, would it not have been better to have ascertained before the privy council, before the expenditure was made, where Federal jurisdiction ceased, and where Local Authority commenced?
4. In case the road should eventually be built to the boundary and operated by an independent company across it, is there not a possibility of both companies pooling, and leaving the last situation worse than the first by at least the million spent?
5. If in the event both the Hudson's Bay road and the southern outlet are completed, which many assert will be the case, will not the southern road be an inlet for the supply

of the Winnipeg wholesale houses chiefly, as the entire crops of the country will pass out via the Hudson's Bay?

6. Will not then the completion of these two competing outlets from Winnipeg be the means of inducing the C.P.R. to advance its rates from outside points, making the people who have paid for Winnipeg's competitive privileges suffer for their indiscretion when it will be too late to remedy their error?

7. Even should the competition desired by the Winnipeg dealers be secured by the proposed southern railway will it make a difference of more than 4% in the prices? If not will that 4 per cent. not be divided between the wholesalers and the retailers without changing in one iota the price to the consumers, who have to pay for the cost of the railway?

8. If the proposed southern outlet was intended for competition for Manitoba as a whole instead of Winnipeg as a part, but ostensibly more than a whole, would it not have been more in harmony with the representations, if built from Portage la Prairie, where the west and northwest would have the benefits through the M. & N. W. and other lines now projected?

We should be pleased to have frank answers to these, and then we will furnish our confreres with a few other important questions.

The MAIL is a provincial journal, in general principles, but when the hedging and dodging resorted to by our Winnipeg agitators for the building up of Winnipeg interests and are seconded by the Grits in the outlying parts of the province for political purposes, are just forth for provincial interests, we must be excused if we take the right to object to the policy. As we have said before we approve of competition if it can be got for all parts of the country in a legitimate, constitutional way, and not at too high a price, but we in the plainest language possible protest against taxing the whole community for the benefit of the Winnipeg dealers under the spurious name of competition to all.

THE FREE PRESS AND CONSISTENCY.

The Call has been reviewing some of the old files of the Free Press, and here are some extracts from the editorial columns of its back issues:

Here is from its issue of the 28th of November, 1882:

"Manitoba, in passing the railway acts, exercised its undoubted constitutional right. The Dominion Government in disallowing those acts; also acted according to the powers and interests of the Provincial and Federal Governments were they brought into direct antagonism. The legal authority of both being acknowledged it is evident that the stronger must prevail.

In this the Grit organ admits the Federal Government in disallowing the charter passed by the Local Government acted according to "the interests of the Federal Government." Again the next day it said:

"We can agree with the Herald (of Montreal), when it asserts that the government bound themselves as well as parliament, by the way they framed the contract, to use every means in their power, under the provisions of the British North America Act; so disallowance is now by their own action entailed upon them. Let us not be misunderstood in this matter. The Dominion Government have, so far as we can see, kept within the strict letter of the law, though violating the spirit, and there is nothing in their actions that any court of law can reverse."

At that time, the Grit print admitted the Federal Government "bound themselves as well as parliament" in the C.P.R. contract; that the vetoing of the Manitoba acts is plainly within their power under the B.N.A. act, and that "disallowance is now entailed upon them." Then where in the name of common sense is the use of all this contention that the Federal Government has in disallowance exceeded its jurisdiction, or trampled upon a single right of Manitoba in its past disallowance? Or again where is the use in urging an appeal to the privy council? Would it reverse the past acts of the Federal Government?

On the 22nd of December, the same year it wrote:

"The Syndicate have asked for nothing on the score of gratitude. They are simply proceeding in their own way making the most they can out of their contract. All they request—and quite properly—is that the people of Manitoba shall make no attempt to deprive them of their legal privileges without making just and full compensation therefor; and that the press of this province shall not, by decrying their standing and magnifying their difficulties injure the company's interests with English money markets.

Is not this a wholesome lesson for the Grits of the Northwest in general and the new agitators at Winnipeg in particular? The Free Press says in preventing competition they are "simply making the most they can out of their contract," and who can blame them for this except unreasonable Grits? The press too should not attempt to decry their standing, and that is another piece of advice even to the Free Press itself to-day. It is clear according to the organ they have the right to monopoly and to change the situation that right must be bought out. Would it not then be a more constitutional act for the Norquay Government to spend that million buying out that right, than attempting to fly in the face of the Dominion Government's right and constitutional power to disallow, and construct a separate railway.

On the 26th of December the same year it said:

"The government and the people of Cana-

da are, we have always held, firmly bound, both in honor and in law, to respect the contract made with the company (C.P.R.). We have always condemned, and still continue to condemn those who were the means of having the monopoly clause inserted in that contract; but being there, it must be respected, or a fair compensation made for its abrogation.

If a contract was entered into by our duly elected representatives, predicated to our interests, we are still bound to abide by its terms. This has always been the contention of the Liberal party. It was on this ground that they, by their parliamentary representatives, entreated the predominant Tory party to pause and consider the effects of the step they were about to take. They warned them that they could not recede from the obligations they were voluntarily assuming without great loss to the Dominion, while to carry them out would be extremely injurious to that portion of Canada on which, more than any other, the future greatness of the Dominion depends."

** They (the people) know the past record of the Liberal party on this (disallowance) question. They know equally well their present position, that the Liberal party are not contending for repudiation, but are anxious to secure to the syndicate all their legal rights; that it is the contention of the party that not only the rights of the company, but those of the province must be respected; and that Manitoba's rights which have been wrongfully sold, (by the government), though honestly sold, (by the C.P.R.), must be secured by a bargain with the company for a fair and full consideration. In other words, the Dominion, we contend, must re-purchase the monopoly which its Tory representatives have sold to the company. It may be costly, but this will not be the first or only time when a Conservative Government has turned out a costly luxury to the people of Canada."

At that time it acknowledged "the government and the people of Canada are firmly bound both in honor and in law to respect the contract made with the company," and that it cannot now be abrogated without a fair compensation. As we have said then where is the sense in the contention the construction of the Red River Valley Railway could and would legally do away with the C.P.R.'s monopoly in itself, without a purchase of the C.P.R.'s right being made even now. The only explanation for this nonsensical move, for the independent railway, is that Grit inconsistency has made the cry popular in the country and the Local Premier has been led into the trap for popularity's sake. As a matter of fact the road cannot be operated, as the Free Press formerly contended, before a new arrangement is made with the C.P.R., and we only hope for the welfare of the people, that no expenditure will be made on that which is neither allowable nor called for until the real situation of affairs is fully measured and fairly understood. It is needless to say we have no sympathy for the check of the Grits of the House who know the situation as defined by the Free Press five years ago, and are now giving the lie to the past representations of their beloved and consistent organ.

Mr. Smart returned on Saturday having finished his labors for the session. His success may be summed up thus: He made one speech of about ten minutes' duration enquiring of the relations of the Local Government to the school lands, which any intelligent school boy could have answered. He seconded two motions for Mr. McLean, he voted with Green, and Joseph Martin on all divisions, government or otherwise, and he lent his assistance in sinking his constituents to the extent of \$10 a head, or about \$50,000, in a lump sum, for the purpose of giving Winnipeg a third parallel railway to the boundary. He cannot say it was for the purpose of giving the province competition, as he has no assurance its operation across the boundary will be allowed, and in such an event it cannot give competition to even Winnipeg. If even it gave competition to Winnipeg its construction is not associated with any scheme to give connection with any other point in the province. This is the difference between Mr. Smart and the much abused Mr. Daly, who cannot give the Grits a particle of satisfaction no matter what he may do. When Mr. Daly the other day saw a railway project in which this section of the country was interested, he telegraphed the people to know what they desired him to do. When on the other hand Mr. Smart saw a project involving a million dollars' expenditure, he assumed the whole responsibility himself—he knew all about it and wanted no advice. He was in this city two or three times after the Bill was brought up and before it became law and he could readily have ascertained the peoples' wishes in the matter. He may on some of these visits have consulted Mr. A. M. Peterson, his dry nurse, but we are not aware he ever mentioned this matter to any one else.

Winnipeg Sun: Editor Cliffe is energetically doing the work of his master, and seeking to induce the Brandonites to revolt against the provincial rights agitation under promise of benefits to be bestowed upon them at the expense of Winnipeggers. He sought to arouse the Board of Trade and city council into a meeting with General Manager Van Horne, who conveniently dropped off at Brandon, doubtless for some such purpose, but when the interview actually took place it consisted of but two individuals—one of whom was Mr. Cliffe. By the way, the Brandon editor appears to have received new light on this monopoly question, since the days when he was among the leading lights of the Farmers' Union agitation!

That's desperate, isn't it? We, however, know of no master "Editor Cliffe" has except a clear conscience in doing his best for this city and vicinity against the onslaughts of the selfishness of Winnipeg and its surroundings. As we have said elsewhere, if the Sun can show how the C.P.R. territory, while

the C.P.R. contract stands as it does, can derive any benefits from Winnipeg's competing (2) railway (in the mind of the Winnipeggers), though we will have to pay our share of the cost of construction, our city contemporary will have scored one point. Mr. Van Horne did not "drop off" conveniently or otherwise and neither did "Editor Cliffe" ask the council, the Board of Trade or the citizens to interview him—he simply in a local paragraph advised the desirability of doing so. We will again purchase the best new hat in the city of Winnipeg for the editor of the Sun, that is if we can find one to fit his peculiarly shaped head, if he can find a line ever appearing in the MAIL, a motion moved or seconded by Editor Cliffe, or an expression made use of by him endorsing or favoring the agitation of the Farmers' Union. He attended one or two of their meetings for the purpose of keeping their expressions in reason as well as he could, and when he found that impossible he told them to go to Old Nick and they went to the Sun. That was the last the people of Manitoba ever heard of the Farmers' Union.

"Disallowance being the all absorbing topic of the day, this association hereby expresses its sentiments, that, while we are opposed to disallowance, we believe the extreme attitude of many professed Conservatives is detrimental to the best interests of Winnipeg, and that the efforts made in relation to disallowance by Mr. Seath, our member at Ottawa, are quite satisfactory, and we have full confidence in his integrity in all matters affecting the interests of this city."

The young Conservatives of Winnipeg appear to have had more judgment than the older ones, when they passed the foregoing resolution at one of their meetings the other evening.

Some of the Grits are urging a banquet to Mr. Watson because of his "success" with those resolutions. Now Mr. Daly was at least as successful as Mr. Watson, and he made a speech on the subject that will bear reading any day, but there is no talk of banqueting him. The Grits are so like Roger every time.

We do Mr. Smart an injustice in a paragraph elsewhere enumerating his labors the past session of the Local House. We should have added that he voted himself another \$100 making \$700 instead of \$600 for the session. These Grits never tire of talking of the extravagance of the government, but when it comes to increasing their own indemnity they never raise one word of objection. After sticking their constituents in an indebtedness of \$10 a head to give a third railway to Winnipeg, it is, of course, but right Messrs. Smart and Kirchhoff should pay themselves an extra \$100 each.

There is no such thing as getting an honest expression out of a Grit print when the intention is to misrepresent the relation of the provinces to the Dominion Government. The Free Press, replying to the Toronto Telegram, in an effort to prove that Manitoba is a large contributor to the Federal Treasury says "In 1883 Manitoba paid in per capita in customs \$18.93." Why not be honest for once, and say in 1886, its per capita payments in customs were \$4.40, less than a fourth of what the F. P. covertly wants it to appear they were.

The Grits tell us the Grand Trunk and the Northern Pacific Railways are very anxious to get a footing in Manitoba, but this anxiety appears in their imagination only. If such a footing is worth anything to a railway company it certainly is worth a million dollars; and if it is worth that sum why don't one of the companies advance it to the Local Government to build the road, without taxing an impoverished people? This competition cry looks very well till it comes down to business.

Mr. Douglass, one of the kickers who was going with Mr. Brown to bust the Norquay Government, says his reason for that divergence was because he feared Mr. Norquay would not build the Winnipeg and Red River Valley Railway, but now that the Premier has decided to do so he gives him his support. We suppose it is for the same reason that Robinson who runs the prevaricator is supporting Norquay also, with a little fat printing thrown in. Think of this you people of the west? There is an alleged western man dissuaded from his decision to defeat the Norquay administration because they are taking a million of your money to give Winnipeg a third railway to the boundary. Another reason for Mr. Robinson's support is because his sessional indemnity is increased from \$600 to \$700, while he is visiting in Ontario, and has not spent 30 days in the House all told. Is not this rather rotten business?

MORE COMPETITION WANTED.

To the Editor of the Free Press.

Sir,—I take the liberty of writing this letter to you for publication, as the advisability of building a competing line with the C.P.R. is freely discussed in this western section of the province. The great majority of the people in this section of the province feel that such a line must be built.

In discussing the C.P.R. in the Legislature the object of the members seems to have been to secure for Winnipeg alone such a competing line. Now, while I am an earnest advocate of provincial rights and a supporter of the Opposition, and sincerely hope there will be no backing down this time, yet if the Government expect the support of the province west of Winnipeg some guarantee must be given that the road will, as soon as practicable, be extended to the western boundary of the province. How is Portage la Prairie, Carberry,

Brandon and other important places west to profit by a competing line to Winnipeg alone? The whole of this western portion must remain at the enraged mercy of the C.P.R. But if the Local Government guarantee such extension I feel sure that this part of Manitoba will stand by them to a man, and say build the road and run it, even if it be necessary to use force to do so.

ANTI-DISALLOWANCE.

Carberry, June 3.
[People will commence to open their eyes at the foolishness of many of their representatives. This Carberry correspondent would never support the sinking of the province of a million dollars unless he believed all other sections of the province would be benefited. If he takes up the speeches of the Winnipeg agitators, one by one, he will see that while they all contend "Old Manitoba" was to be permitted under the terms of the C.P.R. contract to build roads where it liked no reference was made to the same rights for the added territory, for a two-fold reason—first they did not want to see competition outside of Winnipeg lest it should damage their jobbing trade, and secondly because they know the terms of the contract preclude it. This being the case, how are Portage la Prairie, Carberry and Brandon, the points referred to by the correspondent going to secure it? It is out of the question by any system of honesty or constitutional right, unless terms are made with the C.P.R. It now dawned on the correspondent Grit and all as he says he is, that if the proposed Red River Road is confined to Winnipeg, the rest of the province is being robbed for its construction. Why, did not his dear friend Thompson see that before he voted for the measure? And why did not all our western representatives see this before they put the necks of their constituents in the noose? The correspondent had only secured the return of Dr. Gillert instead of that of Mr. Thompson, there would at least be one man in the House who would have his eyes open in the hour of need. As the correspondent has burned himself, he must now sit on the blister. There is now but one hope for escape and that is that the Dominion Government will disallow the bill authorizing the Local Government to borrow the money before any heavy expenditure is made. If this be done the people of the west will have a chance to see their rights are not a second time violated without having an opportunity to say a word on the question.—Ed. Mail.]

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The railway excitement in this city has revived, and it now looks as if there really was something in the talk of events having taken place. The Saskatchewan and Western line have for some time been asking for legislation to enable them to extend their line westward from Rapid City virtually on the proposed route of the Northwest Central, and, of course, the latter opposed the application. The matter, however, appears now to be brought to a focus. The Northwest Central will be confirmed in their position, if they go ahead with the work. This leads to the following telegram from Mr. Daly on Thursday last:

OTTAWA, Ont., June 8.—To CHAS. ADAMS, mayor of Brandon: The Saskatchewan and Western Railway are applying for an act to declare XLIN, Victoria, chapter 47, a law for the general advantage of Canada. Upon looking at the charter, you will see it contains territory occupied by Northwest Central. I have opposed the Saskatchewan application on the above ground. They offer me to-day, through Andrew Allan, to build from Rapid City to Brandon this year, provided I withdraw my opposition; also that the Northwest Central start at Virden or other point west of Brandon. The Northwest Central people say they have signed a contract, and will build fifty miles this year. Recollect, we lose the terminus of the Northwest Central. Allan's proposition is agreed to. Call a meeting and advise me of the opinion of the citizens by Friday morning, when the bill comes before the committee.

(Signed) T. MAYNE DALY.
The mayor called a meeting of the citizens for that same evening and every private club situation was considered. It is needless to say there were different opinions expressed, but it was mainly owing to the fact the N. W. Central have fooled the people so long. Their proposed line is the choice of the people. It can be got, and the only cause of any differences of expression is the uncertainty of construction. Finally, however, the amended solution by Messrs. C. Cliffe and H. R. Cameron, was adopted by the meeting.

Resolved, that in the opinion of the meeting the construction of the Northwest Central Railway with its first terminus at Brandon, is at the present of more importance to the city than the construction of the line to Rapid City, and that Mr. Daly be advised to waive his assistance to Rapid City scheme on consideration of a satisfactory guarantee that the Northwest Company will construct and operate 50 miles of their line from Brandon this season.

After the result of the meeting was sent to Ottawa, and communicated by Mr. Daly to the Northwest Central they promised to commence the work by the first of the next month and complete fifty or sixty miles this fall.

At the close of the meeting Messrs. Water and Cliffe who had interviewed Mr. Van Horne, of the C.P.R., that day, gave the substance of what they had gathered from that gentleman to the meeting. It was substantially this: The company are going to extend each of the southwestern lines a short distance this fall, but he could hold out no hope of commencement on the Brandon Southwest line would be made. He said when the government made them a loan of thirty millions they took a first mortgage on all the lines constructed, and "the branches yet to be built." When again they borrowed the money to repay the government held that is a first mortgage on roads constructed and those to be constructed to parties who advanced the money. If then they made a commencement on the Brandon Southwest line they could raise no money on it as it was already mortgaged. The only way they could get money on it was by building it under another name and a separate charter.

and by the Local Government advancing them funds on their land grant. They would, however, build it as soon as funds could be got. Touching the workshops he said as long as Brandon was in Manitoba, they could not, because of their argument with Winnipeg, locate their principal workshops here, though they would like to do it, and in any event would increase the staff here. They intended to move the present 550 shop hands at Winnipeg to about 50, taking 200 of the number to Brandon and the remainder west. He advised the Brandon people to take no notice of Winnipeg's agitation and that the company would make the freight right for Brandon and that they could assist the people.

THE FANT TRIAL.

General Opinion That the Prisoner Will be Extradited.

September, June 8.—The Fant case was commenced yesterday afternoon before Judge Vorster. Chief Justice and Mr. Nelson were excluded, the latter at great length. The evidence yesterday was what is already known in Winnipeg. The court resumed this morning. Mary Hunt was sworn, and gave evidence as to seeing the prisoner shoot at McEwen. She could not identify Fant. Deputy Sheriff McEwen testified to arresting the prisoner and finding the revolver on him. Mr. Justice was then sworn. The counsel for the defence objected to his evidence being admitted. A long argument ensued, and had terminated when the court adjourned. The general belief is that Fant will be handed over to the Canadian authorities. The prisoner is well and unconcerned, and watches the proceedings in an anxious, nervous manner, whether occurring in Winnipeg was strongly against him. When he first saw McKee he said, "I had a madhouse I hear in Winnipeg." He will probably finish by noon to-morrow.

Try It.

What shall I do for this distressing Cough? The Hagen's Patent Balsam is a cough-syrup and lozenge to the throat and lungs, and cures the most distressing coughs that renders breathing difficult or painful.

H.R.H. Stood the Test.

I tried every known remedy I could think of for rheumatism, without giving me any relief, and I tried Blacklock Blood Bitters, which remedy I can highly recommend to all who are afflicted with it. Henry Smith, Milverton, Ont.

Domestic Economy.

As a matter of economy it will pay every household to keep a bottle of Yellow Oil on hand for accident and emergencies, in case of pain as a handy relief, and for wounds, burns, bruises and injuries. Rheumatism, neuralgia, and many painful diseases treated internally and externally by it often save large medical bills.

FARMERS ATTENTION!

If you want to see the only **ALL STEEL BINDER** SOLD IN BRANDON, write to the COCHRANE MFG. CO.'S OLD STAND.

WE CAN SELL YOU A **Mower and Rake** 25 per cent. Cheaper than any other firm.

WE KEEP REPAIRS for Cochrane Mfg. Co's Goods, Jas. Tuckey's Goods, & Wide-Awake Blenders.

FIRST CLASS **SEWING MACHINES** On Hand.

Everything we Sell is Guaranteed. **Stock taken in Exchange** Yours,

SMITH & SHIRRIFF.

This is the first time any advertising has been done on my account.

I try to get a **Fair Profit.**

I never profess to **SELL GOODS** FOR

Less Than Cost.

I come here to get a living, and the only way more must go other-where.

W. H. Hooper.

MEDICAL HALL,

Rosser Ave - - Brandon.

Halpin's Sarsaparilla,

For the Blood and Skin Diseases so prevalent at this season of the year. A SURE REMEDY.

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Counteracts the effect of Alkali Water on the Hair.

HALPIN'S HORSE AND CATTLE REMEDIES

Give perfect satisfaction.

Physicians' Prescriptions

Prepared Day or Night by Competent Dispensers.

N. J. HALPIN,
CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,
BRANDON, MAN.

"EXCELSIOR,"

Is the Motto of the

UXBRIDGE ORGAN CO'Y.

Their Instruments are made in the most substantial manner, from the best material that can be had.

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ELEGANT IN DESIGN

While the finish is

DURABLE & COMPLETE in every part.

The Company's intention is that no inferior work shall leave their factory, they have now been running nearly fifteen years, and always give a five years' warranty with each organ.

Please call on our agent,

MR. JOHN ROSS,

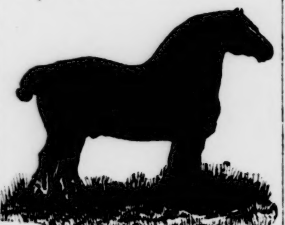
BRANDON,

Who will be pleased to show you some of our organs.

UXBRIDGE ORGAN MFG. CO.,

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Clydesdale Stallions.



BRAVERY (384) imported from Scotland the property of J. E. Smith, will be found at T. F. Kelly's stables, 9th street, Brandon, during the season of 1887. Come when you may—Bravery will always be found there. Bravery does not travel.

LORD HADDO, (80), leaves his own stable, Beresford Stock Farm, Monday morning and goes to Plum Creek for night, thence to Steele's, sec. 34-8-20 for noon Tuesday, Cooling's, 16-8-19 for night. Lion's for noon 24-7-19 Wednesday, Jabez Elliott's, Souris City for night, Thursday noon. A. Donaldson's 26-8-18, for night. General Johnston's, Brandon Hills, Friday noon. A. Edmunds' stables, Brandon, where he will remain until Saturday morning, for noon Saturday, D. McKelvie's 20-9-19, thence to his own stables until Monday morning. \$100 will be given in prizes at the Fall Fair in Brandon, 1888, for best colts got by any of my stallions.

J. E. SMITH.

PIMPLES I will mail (free) on stamp a recipe for a simple vegetable BALK, TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, BLACK HEADS, ETC., leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful. Touch with this compound the soft lily cheek. And the bright glow will best its virtues speak. Also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address D. B. Stewart, 60 Ann St., New York.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS.

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE
BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN, And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.
T. M. BURN & CO. Proprietors.

Money to Loan.

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Mortgage and Investment Co.

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CAPITAL \$2,500,000.

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This Company has been formed expressly for the purpose of lending money on the security of Real Estate in Manitoba.
Advances made on the security of farm and city property at lowest current rates.
HEAD OFFICES—Hargrave Block, 326, Main Street, Winnipeg.
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Perfect Fits.

IF YOU WANT A

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L. STOCKTON,

Next to Dr. Fleming's Drug Store.

Fashionable

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Suits

FROM \$16 UP.

All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. Bring along your cash and we will make prices suit you.

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SMALL-POX!

Marks Can be Removed

LEON & CO.,

London, Perfumers to H. M. the Queen, have invented and patented the world-renowned

Obliterator,

Which removes Small-pox. Marks of however long standing. The application is simple and harmless, causes no inconvenience and contains nothing injurious. Price, \$2.50.

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LEON & CO.'S "DEPILATORY."

Removes Superfluous Hair in a few minutes without pain or unpleasant sensation, never to grow again. Simple and harmless. Full directions sent by mail. Price \$1.00.

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219 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

Here you are Gentlemen.

Wm. Wilson,

THE

BEST Horse Shoer

In the City, also

CARRIAGE BUILDING

AND

General Blacksmithing

9TH. STREET BRANDON.

GENTLEMEN, Give us a call.

One Dollar

For 5 lbs. Extra Choice New Season, Natural Leaf Japan Tea, or the same quantity of a very choice English Breakfast BLACK TEA. We warrant these Teas free from sticks, stems, or any other foreign substance.

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TEA MERCHANTS and GENERAL GROCERS.

No. 368, Main Street, Winnipeg.

When remitting for our Price List be sure and register your letter.

P.O. BOX 403.

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LATE BRANDON BREWING COMPANY.

SPRING BREWERY,

BRANDON, MANITOBA.

Brewers of the Celebrated India Pale Ale, Imperial Stout,

Noted XX Porter, in Casks or Bottles.

Also HARVEST BEER, at Rock Bottom Prices

GREAT SWEEPING CLEARING SALE

OF ALL SEASONABLE

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats & Caps,

Gents' Furnishings, &c.

The Largest Stock in BRANDON.

And one that is not composed of Bankrupt or Job Rubbish.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE MONEY, GO TO

CHEAPSIDE,

F. NATION & CO.,

Corner Rosser Avenue & 8th Street.

ROSE & CO., CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,

Rosser Ave., Brandon,

(NEXT DOOR TO CORNER 10th STREET).

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LOT OF THE CELEBRATED

THORLEY

Horse and Cattle Food.

ALL THE LEADING PATENT MEDICINES,

English, American and Canadian, kept a Stock.

PURE DRUGS at LOWEST PRICES

A First-Class Dispenser on hand, Day & Night.

\$1000 REWARD

For unscrupulous dealers who sell an inferior Oil and call it Lardine.

USE NONE BUT

McCALLS LARDINE OIL

For your Machinery. It has no equal. Will not gum, equals Sweet or Castor Oil.

Also Challenge, Eureka and Amber, Heavy Engine

Lard Oil, Bolt Cutting, Harness Oil and Axle Grease,

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

McCALL BROS. Manufacturers of Lardine Oil.

FOR SALE BY

JOHNSON & CO. and WILSON & CO

BRANDON, MAN.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 9.—The parliament buildings were deserted to-day, the members and the press enjoying themselves at picnic and excursions.

LAURIER'S LEADERSHIP.

The only topic is prorogation and the Liberal leadership. Laurier was interviewed to-day by the Call correspondent regarding his intentions, but all that could be elicited was that it would be premature for him to make any statement upon the subject just now. The Toronto Mail reports to Laurier for his connection with the Riel movement, and contend that an Ontario man should have succeeded Blake.

THE LIBEL LAW.

A deputation of newspaper men is here to press the amendment to the present libel law and will interview the Minister of Justice to-morrow.

DAVIN'S BILLS.

It is unlikely that any of the three Northwest bills introduced by Davin will become law. When his bill for the election of the Territories into provinces comes up for its second reading he will move its discharge. It was introduced in accord with resolutions passed by the Northwest council, but Davin now says that in this respect the council did not voice the sentiments of the people. Hence his abandonment of the bill.

CLEMON'S COMPANY.

According to Senator Clemon the provisional directors of the Northwest Central held a meeting this morning for organization. He says work will be commenced right away, and expects to have one hundred miles built this season. A meeting of shareholders is called for the 25th, when directors will be elected.

AMALGAMATION.

A meeting of the Regina & Long Lake Railway company was held to-day, but owing to the absence of the solicitor of the Saskatchewan Valley road an adjournment was made till Saturday, when an amalgamation of the two companies will be completed. President Pugsley has almost entirely recovered his health.

IMMIGRATION PAMPHLETS.

The Government has just issued an immense edition of immigration pamphlets, describing the agricultural, mineral and timber resources of the Northwest.

THE SCHULTZ RUMOR.

Referring to the rumored appointment of Dr. Schultz to the Manitoba Governorship, the Free Press says: "The doctor has been steadily improving in health, and if accorded the position would doubtless fill it to the satisfaction of all parties concerned."

HORSES RECOVERED.

Word was received to-day by the Comptroller of the Mounted Police, that all the horses stolen from the Bloods by American Indians have been recovered at Belknap through the United States Indian agent. The Bloods are now satisfied and an effort will be made to induce them to deliver up the stolen horses in their possession.

FEDERATIONISTS.

Amongst those who recently joined the Canadian branch of the Imperial Federation league are Davin, Searth, Perley and Macdowall.

THE CONSUL THREATENED.

Mr. Hatchcock, American consul, has received over twenty threatening letters from New York owing to his refusal to loan his American flag or to participate in the reception given to Editor O'Brien during his visit here last month. One of the communications goes as far as to state that his action will result in his dismissal and adds that deputations will wait on President Cleveland to-night with this object in view.

THE SCHULTZ COMMITTEE.

At Mr. Schultz committee to-day Prof. Bell was examined concerning the natural food products and general features of the Hudson Bay district. He produced four specimens of the hare family indigenous to British North America. A great cause of the frequent starvation of Indians was their improvidence.

There was no difficulty in having Indians to put up fish, but they would not do it for themselves. They were not wanting in industry but required direction and supervision like children. He had very little expectation that the raising of fruit trees would ever succeed in Manitoba. Apples could be imported more cheaply than they could be raised, owing to the fact that severe frost seemed to burst the bark of the trees and they died the following season. However, experiments so far had been almost exclusively confined to the low lands in the valleys of the Red River and the Assiniboine, and better success might be obtained if fruit tree planting were tried on the high lands. He gave an interesting description of the game, fish and birds of Hudson's Bay and James Bay and the native tribes inhabiting that district. Esquimaux and Indians not interfered with by civilization seemed to maintain their numbers very well, but where attempts had been made to civilize them it was rapidly fatal. They died out as the result of being provided with the luxuries and comforts of the white man. The most immediately profitable products of Hudson's Bay are the rich and valuable furs which have been traded in for two centuries by the Hudson's Bay Company in that district. Hudson's Bay itself and all its tributaries abounded in fish. There was also abundance of salmon and sturgeon and a number of seals. They were not valuable for bearing seals, but yielded a large quantity of oil. A white man could provide himself with the necessities of life very well in that district if he had a sufficient supply of nets and ammunition; but, he asked, "What would be the use of his living there except to catch fish and hunt?" He described the navigation of Hudson's Bay and Straits as being open for several months in the year, and although James Bay was shallow there was still enough water for navigation in ships. From an examination of the geology of the country he had come to the conclusion that valuable minerals would be discovered there. Both anthracite and lignite coal, and gold, silver and copper had been discovered, and iron exists in enormous quantities.

WILL RESIGN.

Mr. Baird, member for Queen's, will resign immediately at the close of the Session.

The new roller flour and woolen mill at Rapid City cost about \$50,000. They were bonded to the amount of \$15,000.

MUNICIPALITY OF DALY.

May 31st, 1887, the council met as a court of revision at the house of Mr. Creighton at one o'clock p. m.

The reeve was appointed chairman. The following appeals were presented:

From Mr. E. S. D. Gustin of 10-11-21, complaining of assessment as too high.

From W. D. Arleigh of 21-11-20, that he does not own said land.

From Northwest Land Co's agent, that their lands are not taxable—the title thereto being still vested in the Crown.

From A. S. Faulkner of 2-12-21 that he only owns a quarter instead of a half.

From W. McPherson, 5-12-22 that assessment was too high.

None of which were entertained.

Chisholm—Walker—That the assessment roll be confirmed and be the roll for 1887.—Carried.

Council closed.

Council meeting held May 31st, 1887, at the house of Mr. Creighton, 32-11-21.

Reeve and all councillors present.

Minutes of meeting on April 5th read and adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Municipal Commissioner re equalization of the real property of this municipality.

From Messrs. Morice, Allen and Townley, re land tax sale.

From W. Gillett, re error of taxes on NE 1/4 26-12-21.

MOTIONS.

Butchart—Walker—That the communication of Messrs. Morice, Allen and Townley be filed.—Carried.

Butchart—Graham—That the communication of Mr. Gillett be filed.—Carried.

Walker—Butchart—That all taxes paid for the year 1882 be credited to the parties who paid said taxes, on taxes of 1887 or in case of disposal of property, refunded from levy of 1887 and that a by-law be prepared to that effect.—Carried.

Creighton—Graham—That William Carr be allowed four dollars off his taxes for road work done between 6 and 7-11-21.—Carried.

Chisholm—Walker—That councillor Matthews be paid \$10 for attendance at land tax sale.—Carried.

Graham—Butchart—That two steel scrapers be purchased for each township, and that the roadmasters return them each to the councillor in their ward when the road work is completed and that the reeve be instructed to get them.—Carried.

Walker—Butchart—That the reeve be authorized to procure lumber for road improvements to the extent of 2,000 feet if necessary, to be delivered to the several pathmasters on their presenting an order from the councillor of their respective township.—Carried.

Chisholm—Walker—That the treasurer be and is hereby authorized to make necessary corrections and to cancel taxes on lands according to resolution of council of 1886.—Carried.

Butchart—Walker—That Mr. Graham's request for money for public works be referred to the committee of public works.—Carried.

Walker—Chisholm—That a premium of two cents each be paid for the destruction of gophers in this municipality—proof of destruction to be made to the councillor of the township—who will give an order on the treasurer for said premium—this resolution to remain in force during the pleasure of the council.—Carried.

Treasurer's report received as follows:

April 5th balance in bank \$603 83

By 6th cash to bank 85 97

By cheques drawn \$493.77 \$689 80

May 31st balance in bank \$104 03

Cash in hand 788 00

\$382 03

Tenders for Oak River bridge opened.

Matthews—Chisholm—That the tender of Mr. Geo. Woolrich be accepted.—Carried.

The following accounts as recommended by the finance committee were ordered to be paid:

Brandon Times printing notice of revision \$2 50

Manitoba Printing Co., advertising tax sale 9 12

E. L. Christie, stationery &c. 18 10

Brandon Sun 8 00

Assiniboine School, balance special levy 9 70

Constable Foster, expenses, arresting Campbell 8 50

A. Chisholm, balance of salary etc. 20 00

Jas. Browning, services 30 00

W. Perkins, salary and services 92 50

Thos. Matthews, salary 19 00

Wm. Creighton, 10 00

Wm. Creighton, rent of house 10 00

R. Chisholm, salary 19 50

G. Butchart 20 00

W. A. Walker 21 00

R. Graham 17 00

F. F. Westwood 35 00

Walker—Butchart—That the council do now adjourn to meet again the first Tuesday in July at noon.—Carried.

F. T. WESTWOOD, Clerk.

MUNICIPALITY OF OAKLANDS.

The council met at Cheasley as a court of revision at 10 a. m., all present.

Adjourned until Wednesday, the 8th inst., at 10 a. m., at the same place.

The council met for the transaction of business at 11 a. m. All present.

Petitions were received from W. G. King and 30 others asking council to purchase boring machine.—Laid over.

From James McLay and others for permission to perform their statute labor on Mount-ain trail.—Granted.

From W. H. Gampson asking compensation for mare and colt destroyed on account of being affected with glanders.

From William Harper and others asking for a grant to John Crompton of 34, 8, 19, on account of him losing buildings by fire.

Communications were received from D. H. Harrison, Minister of Agriculture, re noxious weeds.

From W. R. Grey and Wm. Harper, re assessment of section 34, 8, 19.

From Mun. Commissioner, stating equalized assessment of municipality.

From implement dealers, of Brandon, re price of steel scrapers.

do J. W. Sifton, do

do Brandon Times, do

Stewart—Elliott—That the taxes of John Wright, of 34, 8, 17, be cancelled and the

amount be applied on his taxes for 1886.—Carried.

Fowler—Graham—That Wm. Hoggarth be refunded his special school tax, statute labor commutation and his taxes for 1882, also that Wm. Crosbie be refunded his commutation of statute labor and taxes for 1882.—Carried.

Graham—Stewart—That B. F. Foster be refunded his taxes for 1882 according to by-law.—Carried.

Stewart—Fowler—That the special school tax for 1883 against David Brown sec. 10, 8, 13, be cancelled according to by-law.—Carried.

Graham—Elliott—That John Crompton of 34-8-19, be granted the sum of \$20 in consideration of his recent loss by fire, and that the clerk forward cheque for that amount.—Carried.

Rounthwaite—Graham—That W. H. Gampson be granted the sum of eighty-five dollars as compensation for the loss of his mare and colt by glanders.—Carried.

The finance committee reported recommending that the following accounts be paid:

Brandon Times \$33 40

J. W. Sifton 2 50

R. D. Richardson 23 20

F. O. Fowler 6 00

H. C. Graham 3 00

Minnewawa school district 60 00

Strathern do do 150 00

Delton do do 75 00

Louisburg do do 100 00

Foster do do 75 00

And that note for \$500.00 at Merchants' bank be retired for maturity.

That the clerk remit the Municipal commissioner \$1,000.00 on account.—Adopted.

A Board of Works reported recommending the sum of \$25.00 be given each word if required to improve roads.

That six new scrapers be purchased.

That A. E. Rome be given \$15.00 to repair Spring Creek bridge.

That nothing be done to Mr. Knudsen's trail to school house as Mr. Rounthwaite's report was unfavorable.

That the part of Sauris City bridge now down be used for culverts throughout the municipality.—Adopted.

On motion the meeting adjourned until Wednesday the 8th inst., at 4 p. m.

WOODWORTH COUNCIL.

Council met as per adjournment—members all present—reeve in the chair.

Minutes of last meeting read and adopted.

Council went into Court of Revision and recommended a number of changes in roll, being chiefly adding or changing names where property had changed hands. The roll as amended was accepted.

Auditors report was read.

Spies—Shaw—That the auditors report be adopted and the auditors receive each \$15 for services.—Carried.

Bond—Shaw—That the Brandon times receive the printing of the municipality their tender being the lowest.—Carried.

Bond—Spies—That the clerk inform Mr. Jas. Andrews that this council have no jurisdiction over the road through sec. 45-9-24, as it is in the hands of the Municipal Commissioner.—Carried.

Bond—Stevens—That the clerk request the municipality of Daly to pay over the balance still due to this municipality between grant by Woodworth to bridge and Harpers, and grant by Daly to bridge at Hall's.—Carried.

Stevens—English—That the clerk write the boardman of Griswold bridge subscription to pay balance still due.—Carried.

Bond—English—That the reeve is hereby authorized to wait upon the council of the municipality of Whitehead with a view to effecting a settlement as to what share they should contribute towards the erection of a bridge across the Assiniboine River known as the Griswold bridge, and in case he can not come to a settlement, to lay the matter before the Municipal Commissioner, and he is authorized to make a final settlement.—Carried.

English—Shaw—That the pathmasters be appointed inspectors of noxious weeds in their respective wards.—Carried.

An act was presented from committee re Canadian Northwest Land Co.

Bond—Stevens—That whereas this council did not authorize the committee to take any action on their account, therefore they do not feel called upon to pay a share of the expense of said committee.—Carried.

Shaw—Spies—That Mr. Bond and Mr. Shaw be a committee to consider the petition asking for a road to be opened across 31-9-23, 30-9-24 and 2-10-24.—Carried.

Shaw—Spies—That 250 ft. plank be granted to cover culvert in 11-25 west of river—plank and spikes to be procured by Mr. Spies.—Carried.

Bond—Stevens—That the council grant \$50 in aid of the Agricultural Society at Oak Lake.—Carried.

Spies—Gee—That the reeve be instructed to attend the tax sale of this municipality and purchase lands on behalf of the municipality.—Carried.

Gee—Spies—That all orders issued by the reeve be subject to any taxes that may be due by the party in favor of whom the order is drawn.—Carried.

The grant from government on account of losses by prairie fire was divided as follows:

Jas. Campbell \$12.75, J. Smith \$12.77, Wm. Lockhart \$10.83, Chas. McTaggart \$18.80, S. J. Wilson \$12.70, J. English, \$13.35.

Accounts passed:

D. Moor, extras on bridge \$113 60

Jno. Parr, expenses to Brandon 4 60

Advance office, advertisement 7 80

T. R. Todd, part salary 35 25

W. J. Helliwell, expenses to Brandon 13 60

Jno. Parr, part salary 30 00

councillors each 5 00

Council adjourned to meet Sept. 1st.

MUNICIPALITY OF ELTON.

Council met in Court of Revision, as per notice, on 3rd June, inst., and adjourned to the 8th inst.

They then proceeded to general business.

Present: D. R. Taylor, Reeve, and councillors Pentland, Reid, Payne and Naishit.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Cars and Nelles re account of Wallace school district, municipal commissioners saying that the resolution of the council re County Debentures Act, was receiving attention.

From Superintendent of Education re formation of school districts.

From municipality of Argyle, endorsing blank petitions re government grant to schools and re taxes on N. W. Land Co's lands—both ordered to be signed and forwarded.

From D. H. Harrison, re noxious weeds by-law.

The reeve reported that the committee had purchased a safe and that it was placed in the treasurer's office.

MOTIONS.

Pentland—Reid—That the clerk be instructed to defend the suit re Wallace school district.—Carried.

Reid—Payne—That \$6.11 be accepted in full of taxes against W. J. 13, 12, 17, for 1886.—Carried.

Reid—Pentland—That Mr. McTavish be paid \$2.10 for register.—Carried.

Reid—Naishit—That the following bills be paid:

M. G. Abey, moving safe and furnishing book press, \$11.

Jas. Byres, timber for bridge, \$7.50.—Carried.

Council adjourned.

M. G. ABAY,

Sec. Treas.

THE MORNING CALL

Only Conservative Morning Newspaper in Manitoba or N. W. T.

Full cable and telegraphic reports of current European, Canadian and United States News.

Special news reports compiled by resident correspondents throughout Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia.

Complete reports of Parliamentary proceedings at Ottawa and Winnipeg.

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20 per Cent. Saved!

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One Door West of the Post Office,

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At 29 per Cent. less than the Prices of other Houses.

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Vocal and Instrumental—to suit all tastes.

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Croquet, Base Ball, Lacrosse, &c., for all.

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Waggons, Balls, and 100 other Fancies, at Sacrifice Figures.

We want the Money, and will give the Goods AT BOTTOM PRICES.

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FLUMERFELT & POWERS

ROSSER AVENUE, BRANDON.

THE LEADING **BOOT & SHOE** EMPORIUM

SPECIAL BARGAINS this week.

A number of different Lines have been placed on the Counter, and Ticketed at
RUINOUS PRICES, to Clear.

IT WILL PAY TO SEE OUR LINES BEFORE PURCHASING.

CUSTOM WORK AND REPAIRING.

REMEMBER, we have the LARGEST STOCK of BOOTS and SHOES in the City.

FLUMERFELT & POWERS.

GRAND CLEARING SALE

OF

Boots ^AND ^DShoes

T. T. ATKINSON

Having decided to Retire from Business, now offers

HIS ENTIRE STOCK

OF BOOTS AND SHOES

REGARDLESS OF COST.

Carry too many Lines to give Quotations, but we invite
Public to call and get Prices to be convinced that our
Goods are right, and away below their value.

T. T. ATKINSON.

We must Apologize

To some of our Lady Friends who attended our GREAT SALE of
DRESS GOODS on Monday, for not being able to attend them as
promptly as we would like to have done.

The Sale will be continued all Week.

Every yard of DRESS GOODS will be
Sold at Cost.

C. E. MILLER & CO.

HEALTH FOR ALL! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT.

THE PILLS

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all
Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For children and the aged
they are priceless.

THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It
is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

For Sore Throats, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds.

Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff
joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Thomas Holloway's Establishment,
78, NEW OXFORD STREET (near 533 OXFORD STREET), LONDON.
And are sold at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s. 2s., and 25s. each Box or Pot, and may be had of
Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If
the address is not 533, Oxford St., London, they are spurious.

Blood
BLOOD
BLOOD

Cures Disordered, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Bilelessness,
Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys,
Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Hemorrhoids, Salt Rheum, Scrofula,
Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood,
Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.

To All Who Intend Building

WE draw your special attention to the new
FACTORY that has been fitted up, with
a complete set of Woodworking Machinery.
We are now prepared to promptly fill all
orders on the shortest notice.

We will constantly keep on hand a stock of
Doors, Sash, Frames, Mouldings, Turnings,
Scroll Sawing & Brackets made to Order.
Don't forget the place—South of Rosser
Ave., Tenth Street.

Hoping to receive a liberal share of your
patronage, we are,

FONNES & STIRZETT.

Auction Sale!

—AT THE—

BRANDON REPOSITORY,
Wednesday, July 20, 1887.

Of Horses, Horned Stock, Pigs,
Poultry, Rolling Stock and
Implements of every
description.

These sales take place only on the third Wednesday
of every month.

Some of the best Farms in the neighborhood
are for Sale, cheap, and on reasonable terms.
—CHAS. PHILLIPS, Auctioneer.

THE WESTERN MURDERS.

Hunting in the Coulee for the Culprits.

REGINA, N.W.T., June 10.—Major Jarvis, commanding the mounted police, arrived by the midnight train from the Coulee north of Broadview where McLeish's murderers are hiding. Two policemen and 40 Indians are engaged about the coulee hunting the outlaws. Jarvis says the coulee is about twelve miles long and very heavily wooded. The underbrush is extremely thick, making the search difficult. Forty policemen will be withdrawn from the north of Broadview and sent north and east from Regina, through ravines and coulees in the Qu'Appelle valley adjoining the west end of the Broadview coulee. Certain places where the murderers are likely to visit for the purpose of getting provisions are being watched.

BROADVIEW, June 10.—From circumstantial evidence being received daily, it is now believed that the gang of desperadoes that murdered McLeish are the same that shot McLean. Col. McDonald, Indian agent, has been very carefully inquiring into the characters of Gandy and the Racettes, and all the Indians and breeds give them a very hard name, and, in fact, the Indian relatives of Gandy and the Racettes, have been living in fear of their lawless ways for some time, and are only too glad of an opportunity to furnish any information against them that will bring them to justice. The Racettes have, it is said, even threatened to kill their father and declare they will not be taken alive. There is but little doubt that some one of this gang is responsible for the death of McLean also. After doing the shooting at Wolseley, on Monday, May 30, they were next heard of in Qu'Appelle valley, on Tuesday, at Palsche's, where after partaking of a hearty meal, they indulged in a Red River jig dance to music of the violin played by Palsche. On Wednesday, the day McLean disappeared, they were seen in the vicinity he was found. On Friday one of them was seen in the long coulee, and Saturday the other two were seen in the same locality at about 10 o'clock in the evening. The police have searched the place where they were last seen and over a large area of the country, and are still searching in the vicinity of the coulee, and are using every effort to find them. They are also assisted by about thirty Indians and a few half-breeds under Yellow Calf and O-soup. The report that the Indians are unpeaceably disposed is entirely without foundation, and the Indians are being done an injustice by the circulation of such groundless reports. Major Jarvis and inspector Norman are heartily pleased with the action voluntarily taken by the Indians, and agree in saying that they never saw the Indians more faithful and peaceably disposed.

THE CROPS.

The following reports have been received by Mr. Whyte from the agents of the C. P. Ry. along the main and branch lines of that road. Boissevain—Late rains have been very heavy, and all that is required for the present. Crops look splendid. Farmers expect good yield from present outlook.

Deloraine—Have had some very heavy rain storms lately. Crops are looking splendid, and farmers are hopeful of abundant harvest.

High Bluff—We have had sufficient rain for crops in this locality and they are looking exceedingly well. Farmers are rejoicing over present indications.

Portage la Prairie—Plenty of rain of late. Crops looking splendid and farmers looking forward to large yield.

Burnside—Sufficient rain in this vicinity. Crops looking fine. Everybody hopeful.

Austin—Farmers say present season is all that could be desired. Crops are looking magnificent. Everyone expects a bountiful harvest.

Sidney—There has been plenty of rain for all purposes this spring. Crops are looking splendid in this vicinity. Farmers are all expecting a bountiful harvest.

Carleton—Plenty of fine showers here last two weeks, and farmers say splendid prospect for first-class crops.

Swell—There has been a heavy fall of rain in this vicinity lately. Crops looking magnificent. General feeling among farmers and others jubilant.

Chatter—Heavy rainfall during the past ten days. Crops of all kinds in magnificent condition. Farmers are looking forward to a large crop.

Brandon—There has been abundance of rain for the last ten days and it is universally said that crops have not been as far advanced or looked so well for three years as they do now, and every farmer is satisfied with prospects.

Alexander—Plenty rain has fallen lately and crops in splendid condition. Farmers speak very hopefully of a good harvest this year.

Grinwald—Large quantity of rain fell during the last few days. The general feeling is that the prospect for a good crop looks better than previous years.

Oak Lake—We have had two or three good heavy falls of rain during the last ten days. Crops never looked better for the time of year. Farmers feeling encouraged and anticipate good crops if weather continues favorable.

Elkhorn—Plenty of rain. Crops looking well and everyone pleased with prospects so far.

Fleming—Over three inches rain fell here since first of month. Crops looking splendid. Feeling among farmers and others is good.

Mooseomin—We have had plenty of rain. Crops looking splendid. Farmers in good spirits.

Whitewood—We are having frequent heavy showers of rain. Crop prospects never so good at this season of the year.

Worth Remembering.

Mrs. T. Doan, of Harrisville, Ont., was for a long time troubled with neuralgia of the stomach. Failing to find benefit from physicians, she tried Burdock Blood Purifiers, from which she found speedy relief, to which she testifies, hoping it may prove beneficial to others. Many physicians recommend B.B.P.

Weather Probabilities.

It is probable that in the breaking up of winter we shall have much damp, sleepy weather, when rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat and other painful complaints will prevail. Hayward's Yellow Oil is the popular household remedy for external and internal use. Its curative power is truly wonderful.

MOUND BUILDERS OR WHO?

Interesting Discoveries in Otago County, N. Y.—An Ancient Village Site.

A very remarkable discovery was brought to light a short time ago upon the well known Slade flats at the junction of the Charlotte with the Susquehanna, on the south side of the latter stream, at a point some two miles above this village. During the recent high water a broad current was in some way diverted from the main channel across a bench of alluvial land rising two or three feet above the general level of the neighboring bank. The field having been plowed last fall and the soil to the depth of two feet or more consisting mainly of a fine alluvium, a gully two or three rods wide and as many feet deep, to the clay subsoil, was cut clear across the field for some rods—to a "binnacle" or overflow putting out from the main stream at some distance below. The current does not appear to have been very swift, and in consequence objects of some weight contained in the soil were left behind as the latter filtered away.

For ten days or a fortnight the plowed section was under water. When the flood subsided Mr. Slade and his son paid a visit to the place to ascertain the extent of the damage, when what was their surprise to note in the bottom of the new made channel many fragments of rude pottery mingled with flint chips, arrow and spear points and similar remains. They gathered many, and the news of the discovery spreading, the spot has since been visited by several persons. The site laid bare by the flood is unquestionably that of an aboriginal village. Altogether some 2,000 fragments of pottery have been taken from a few square rods of surface exposed, together with 100 spear and arrow points—many of them of unusual form—several flint drills, as many "sharpening stones," two small granite axes, numerous "sinkers," etc. Several ancient fireplaces, of river cobbles, bedded together, were disclosed, from one of which a peck of charcoal fragments was exhumed. The pottery, several pieces of which show an exterior surface of three or four square inches, is both plain and ornamented, the latter in most intricate design. One fragment shows a human face, but straight lines, variously combined, and curious punctured patterns are the prevailing type. Rims and edges, being the thickest and least perishable portions, abound in the collections made. The plain pottery is remarkably hard and well preserved, and in both plain and ornamented the inside surface is in most cases of a black color, in strong contrast to the brick red or chocolate hue of the exterior.

The top soil in the neighborhood abounds in Indian relics, arrow and spear heads, "hammer stones," and the like, but it contains no sign of this pottery. Tradition runs that there was an Indian village in the locality. But it might well have existed two feet above the level laid bare by the flood. For there is nothing to prove that the soil had before been disturbed for ages. If indeed this be the site of the Indian village, then it is to be said that there can hardly exist that difference between the Indians and the mysterious mound builders which has been commonly supposed, for the pottery obtained on the Slade flats is precisely the same as the pottery exhumed in western mounds.

It may be remarked in connection with this subject that a so called "Indian mound" exists on Walling's Island not far below this ancient village site; that there is another near the mouth of the Otago creek, a third at Sidney and a fourth in the Unadilla valley.—Otago Herald.

A Strange Meeting.

There was a strange meeting in the thronging mass in front of the Royal exchange the other night. Here from early morning till late night is a constant procession of people. There is no place in London where the crowd is so dense or where there is such a variety of people to be met. Right in the heart of this throng at 1 o'clock the other day a brother living in Egypt met a brother living in New York. The brother living in Egypt was on his way to call at a banking house in the city, while the New York brother was on his way to the continent. Neither knew that the other was in England at the time, and their meeting in the midst of this great struggling crowd upon a line where a second's difference would have resulted in their passing by each other is a marvel of accidental meeting which I do not think can be very easily matched again.—London Letter.

The Parson's Story.

The Rev. Dr. Forbes, of St. Paul, a plain spoken person and a practical Christian, tells this story: "A young man of the Young Men's Christian association gave a starving woman a tract and nothing more, and told a lawyer afterward that he had never seen such a spirit of Christian resignation as that woman manifested in receiving the tract. Then the lawyer swore at him. I think that if there was ever a time for swearing then it was. God would surely pardon it. If I am hungry and a fellow offers me bread and prayers, I will take the bread and do my own praying."—New York Sun.

Mrs. "Jeanie June" Croly.

Jennie June has stepped into her new place as editor of Godey's Lady's Book and begun her task as energetically as if she had not thirty years or more of busy pen labor behind her. "I have never known from the beginning," she said a few days ago, "what it was to have difficulty in finding work, but if editors and newspaper readers have liked what I wrote, it must have been of their own kindness, for I have never set any value on it myself." Mrs. Croly's daughter, Vida, is one of the most promising pupils of the Lyceum theatre school of acting.—New York Mail and Express.

A Man with an Appetite.

There is a funny little old man in Essex, Mass., who is always eating. Three meals a day are only an aggravation to his appetite. He will rise at 2 o'clock in the morning and eat a slice of meat, some eggs, several pieces of bread, cut of ham and perhaps a few potatoes. At 7 o'clock he eats a hearty breakfast. At 9 he has another. About 10 he begins to grow hungry again. And so, like an avenging Nemesis, hunger chases him day and night. He is always craving food, and yet more than one reputable physician says the man is perfectly well.—Boston Transcript.

Driving Up the Chickens.

Charles Deubler, of Dawson, Ga., has a shepherd dog that drives his chickens up at night. About sundown the dog begins his rounds over the premises, and never stops until every fowl is driven up and is in the hen house. If a chicken shows a disposition not retire to its roosting place the dog drives it in the hen house and stands guard at the door until the chicken takes a perch on the roost.—Chicago Herald.

THE RUSH

STILL CONTINUES AT

The RED FLAG

THE STORE CROWDED EVERY DAY.

Our Great Special Sale has been such a Grand Success that we have decided to continue it for

THIRTY DAYS LONGER,

In order to give our numerous Customers, far and near, an opportunity of participating in the

GREAT BARGAINS

Being Offered.

Bargains for Everybody, and Lots of Money Saved, by attending this

GREAT SALE!

Bring along your Butter and Eggs, we take Produce for Goods same as SPOT CASH.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

In Dress Goods, Muslins, Gingham, Parasols, Sunshades, Gloves, Hosiery, Corsets, &c., also Men's Suits, Boys' Suits, Youths' Suits, Felt and Straw Hats, Shirts, Underwear, &c.

Buy every Dollar's worth of Dry Goods you require within the next Thirty Days and go direct to

SOMERVILLE & CO.

SIGN OF

THE RED FLAG,

OPPOSITE QUEEN'S HOTEL.

A Valuable Discovery.

F. P. Tanner, of Newbury, Ont., says he has not only found B.B.P. a sure cure for dyspepsia, but he also found it to be the best medicine for regulating and invigorating the system that he has ever taken. B.B.P. is the great system regulator.

2900 worth of CHOICE MUSIC FOR 100

Sent in \$1.00 and we will mail you [NORTH'S] PHILA. MUSICAL JOURNAL. One Year. With every subscriber \$2.00 [worth of Sheet Music] selected from our catalogue a premium, and published in the Journal, during the year, music which would cost in sheet form \$25.00. 00 worth of music for \$1.00. The Journal is published monthly and contains instructive articles, the guidance of teachers and popular entertainment, musical stories, an extensive record of musical events from all over the world, and sixteen pages of New Music in each issue, making it the most valuable publication of the kind in circulation. Do not fail to subscribe at once.

Address, F. A. NORTH & CO., No. 1208, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

F. A. NORTH & CO., 1208 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., keep Every-thing in the Musical Line. Sheet Music, Piano and Organ, by the best known makers, on liberal terms. Catalogues sent on application. Mention this paper.



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa, until noon on Friday, the 14th July, 1887, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's mails, on a proposed contract for four years, twice per week each way, between Miami and Morden, from the 1st August next. Computed at a rate of 15 miles.

The conveyance to be made in a suitable vehicle via Nelson.

The mails to leave Miami on Tuesdays and Fridays at 7.30 a.m. Arrive at Morden at 12 noon, and to connect with the mail going east. Leave Morden some days at 2 p.m., for after arrival of mail train from Winnipeg. Arrive at Miami at 7.30 p.m., or within four and a half hours.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen, and blank forms of tender obtained at the Post Office at Miami, Morden and Nelson, and at this office.

W. W. McLEOD, Post Office Inspector, Winnipeg, June 2, 1887.



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa, until noon on Friday, 8th July, 1887, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's mails, on a proposed contract for four years, twice per week each way, between La Broquerie and Winnipeg, from the 1st August next.

The conveyance to be made in a suitable vehicle via Groux, Clear Springs, St. Annes, Lacets and Prairie Grove, computed distance 67 miles.

The mails to leave La Broquerie on Mondays and Thursdays at 6 a.m., arrive at Winnipeg at 4 p.m., or in time for despatch of mails by train for Port Arthur. Leave Winnipeg on Tuesdays and Fridays at 9.45 a.m., or after arrival of the mail from Port Arthur, and arrive at La Broquerie at 3.15 p.m.

Or if more suitable for persons tendering: Leave Winnipeg on Tuesdays and Fridays at 9.45 a.m., after the arrival of the mail from Port Arthur, arrive at La Broquerie at 6.15 p.m. Leave La Broquerie on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 6 a.m., arrive at Winnipeg at 4.30 p.m., or in time for despatch of mails by train for Port Arthur.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen, and blank forms of tender obtained, at the Post Office at the route and at this office.

W. W. McLEOD, Post Office Inspector, Winnipeg, 22nd May, 1887.



Notice to Contractors

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and enclosed in Tender for erecting Telegraph Poles, &c., will be received at this office until Wednesday, June 15th, for the erection of poles in place of every alternate pole, on telegraph line between Qu'Appelle and Humboldt, N.W.T., a distance of about one hundred and forty-three miles.

The poles (dark cedar, twenty feet in length) will be delivered by the contractor, free of cost, near the foot of every alternate pole, and the brackets, brackets and nails will also be delivered, free of cost, along the line, in lots of 100 lbs. to 150 lbs. each.

The contractor will be required to plant and erect poles not less than four feet deep, where each alternate old pole now stands, and must attach to each new bracket and insulator, also the wire in present use.

The contractor will also be required to erect remaining alternate old poles for as practical as in early good order, remembering that such poles are to be replaced by new cedar poles during the summer of 1888. During such reconstruction the contractor must insure, on his own responsibility, the continuity of the wire between Qu'Appelle and Humboldt, for despatch of business.

Work to commence on or before June 1st, and to be completed not later than September 15th, 1887. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter the contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, A. GOSSEL, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 12th May, 1887.

A GENTLEMAN.

Having been cured of Nervous Prostration, Seminal Weakness, Premature Decay, and all the evil effects of early indiscretion and youthful folly, is anxious to make known to others the simple mode of self-cure. To those who wish and will give him their symptoms, he will send (free) by return mail a copy of the recipe so successfully used in his case.

Address in confidence, JAMES W. PINK, Cedar St., N. Y.